AMUSEMENTS.

PIRE'S OPERA HOUSE—La Belle Helene.
WALLACK'S—The Lancashire Lass. Elegant scenery,
appointments, &c. A splendia cast.
BOWERY THEATRE—After Dark. Matinée on Sat-

WEW YORK THEATRE, Nov. 4-Under the Gas

THEATRE FRANCAIS .- Genevieve de Brabant. WOOD'S MUSEUM-Ixion, the Man at the Wheel, and a popular farce every other atternoon.

IRVING HALL-MacEvoy's new Hiberaican, represent-

ing a Tour in Ireland.
NEW YORK CIRCUS. 14th st., opposite Academy of

Mrsic-Star Riders and Actobats, Madinées Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2M P. M.
EUROPEAN CIRCUS, 54th st. and Brosdway, Performances every night at 8. Matigées at 1% P. M



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1868.

The Result in New York.

This State gives its electoral vote to SEY MOUR and BLAIR by about 13,000 majority, and has elected HOFFMAN Governor by from 25,000 to 30,000 majority. This result has apparently been accomplished by the exthange of votes in different parts of the State. Democrats have voted for GRANT, and Republicans in return have given their suffrages to HOFFMAN. It is a rescally sort of political commerce that seems to have been quite extensively practised. The Legislature, on the other hand, is decidedly Republican. In the Scoote, which remains the same as last year, there is a Republican majority of two, which will doubtless be much confirmed by of national patronage to distribute. In the Assembly which has now been chosen the Republicans will have a majority of from 25 to 30 votes, which will be amply sufficient to return a Republican statesman to the Senate in the person of the Hon. E. D. MORGAN.

To those inexperienced in politics it may seem queer that while the Democrats carry the State, the Republicans should have the Legislature; but a moment's reflection will show how it is done. The Democratic triumph is due to the mighty majority of that party in the eastern portion of the State, and sepecially in this city. That majority, however, does not count upon the election of representatives in the rural districts. This is bad for the Democrats, but as it is the effect of a great Democratic principle, we don't see bow it can be helped.

The Lesson of History.

Eighty-one years have passed since the formation of the Constitution. In this period we have had twenty-one elections of President, including three great contests in which vital principles have been involved, and questions of the highest moment decided. It is to the lesson of these contests, and to the uniform nature of the decision in all three of them, that we ask the attention of our readers.

In the first contest the victorious cause was represented by THOMAS JEFFERSON. His triumph was the success of Democracy. He was the apostle of equal rights for all citizens. In his political philosophy, distinctions of caste, color, and nationality were rejected. He regarded manhood, intelligence, and morality as the only proper qualifications for the exercise of political power. He hated blavery and loved freedom; but more than that, he was fully up to the most advanced thinkers of the present day in his views respecting universal suffrage. That he was also in advance of most of his own followers cannot be questioned; but under his lead the battle between aristocratic privilege and democratic equality was fought with unsur passed energy and bitterness. The chief inlerest of the conflict, as seen from our own time, lies in the fact that the victory was won

by the Radical party and by Radical ideas. Again, from 1824 to 1836, the country was divided upon questions reaching down to the very foundation of the political structure. The leader of the popular party in that great conflict was ANDREW JACKSON. In character it was similar to the struggle between the Republicans and Federalists a quarter of a century before. It was decided, as that had been, in favor of Radicalism.

The issue of our own day is essentially of the same kind. It is between aristocracy and democracy, between privileges for the few and equal rights for all. At the beginning it was between slavery on the one hand demanding the right of free expansion in all the territories of the Republic, and free labor resisting the demand. This conflict culminated in the war and in the abolition of slavery. After the war it was taken up again by the conquered party, who, driven by the same spirit of insanity which had controlled them from the first, refused the terms offered by Congress, and forced the imposition of measures more in accordance with radical democratic principles. The reconstruction of the rebel States having thus peratic basis of universal suffrage, that question has now been heard and finally determined by the people of the United States. A more solemn or a more decisive judgment was never rendered. Once more Radical ideas have received the support of the ma- desired information, "There is, of course, an jority. Universal suffrage is henceforth the established and irreversible law of the re- tion is inevitably suggested, What object? constructed States, and will gradually become the law in all the others.

Thus we see that in American politics it is Radicalism that always triumphs. Conservative and retrograde ideas may sometimes gain a temporary success, but it is illusive and needed in this city to overcome the majorievanescent. This is the lesson which, whether they like it or not, philosophers and politicians would do well to take to heart, and to keep ever before them as the guide | This interpretation of its language received Loth of their thinking and their action.

Timely Ideas. Who will succeed President GRANT as the Commanding General of the army? Gen. SHERMAN, of course. And who will be pro-General? Will it be Gen. HALLECK, the senior Major-General? Or Gen. MEADE, the the special friend of GRANT, and the favorite of all who love dash, tenacity, and genius name, or else to explain its meaning in such that rises superior to the most desperate emergency? Or will it be GEORGE II. THOMAS, the noblest Roman of them all, the great-hearted gentleman, the faultless leader. the here without a weakness and without a blot? Or the chivalric and impulsive HANroom. always towering above the storm of for himself, has disavowed it. What say the

battle, and as kindly and as gallant in peace other members of the Committee? In view of as he is terrible in war?

earnest protest against it.

spontaneous movement of the people. His contempt and execuation as a set of unprinservices were without parallel, and it was cipled political tricksters and conspirators fitting that they should be correspondingly against the will of the people. recognized. But it was never intended that this exalted rank should become a permanent feature of our regular military establishment. It has always been understood that the grade of General should end with GRANT's tenure of toral vote of this city by districts, the vote for the commission. It is now unnecessary to Governor by wards, the result on Congressmen, change this purpose. Gen. SHERMAN will Assembly, Judiciary, and the county ticket. be quite as competent to direct the operations of the army with his present rank, as if he were promoted General or Field Marshal. And when, by any unfortunate occurrencelong may such an event be delayed !- the place of SHERMAN becomes vacant, it will be equally needless that any new promotion should be made to the grade of Licutenant-General. For fifty years or more the country was well defended and prospered without a military officer of higher degree than a Major-General. During most of the war we had no higher rank than that, although we kept a million of men in the field and fought as human beings scarcely ever fought be-

We yield to no one in affectionate grati tude toward the men who led us through the dancers and difficulties of the war. We know them and pay all honor to their skill, the fact that the Republicans will have lots their courage, their manly self-devotion, their faithful patriotism. We have seen them at their great work, saving with their swords their country and ours. It is impossible to think of GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, SHERI-DAN, and thousands of others, as we have beheld them again and again, amid the fiery hall and dreadful conflict of battle, without | May the season be prolonged to the uttermost. a thrill of euthusiasm for their great qualities of head and heart, and for the noble deeds they wrought.

But while all this is true, and is felt to be so by all classes of the people, it is time to prepare for a reduction of the army establishment. The pressure of he is the author, and that the manuscript from taxation which weighs so heavily upon the industry and commerce of the nation must be lightened. The astonishing military power which the United States developed in the war was due not only to the moral character of the population, but also to the wealth accumulated from the prolonged absence of taxes. A stern and persistent effort must now be made It is included in a volume of essays, poems, to regain that fortunate condition. Every the charges upon the taxpayers must be tolerated without the most imperative reason. These are principles of the first importance. We trust they will be respected by Congress, and that the disposition to reduce the army as rapidly as possible, which has heretofore been manifested by that body, will had reviled the flag. It is to be noticed, however, be preserved and confirmed.

Palpable Frauds.

It has been roundly asserted in various quarters that a beavy illegal vote was polled in this city on Tuesday, some persons putting it as high as 25,000. Of the truth of this we have no legal evidence; but that there were grave irregularities in the vote, there can be no question. Leaving repeaters and unqualified voters out of the account, we as "Tocsin Peal" No. I., II., and III. They all think it will be manifest, by a reference to a table which we print in another column, that the ballot boxes were stuffed, but in whose in-

A comparison of the total vote on President and Governor in twenty-two districts of the city shows that no less than 1,036 ballots were counted for the first ticket, and 1,131 for the second, in these districts, in excess of the number of voters registered. This result vitiates the entire vote of those districts, and would justify the State canvassers in throwing it out. Such a state of facts shows pretty clearly that an honest poll was not had. If the bungling ballot-box stuffers in certain districts overstopped the registry numbers, what assurance have we that the practice was not more generally adopted, although with greater caution?

The Secret Circular. Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, we are glad to see, denies all knowledge of the secret circular purporting to have been issued by the New York Democratic State Committee, of which he is Chairman, for the purpose of obtaining the estimated results of Tuesday's election in the interior of the State at the earliest possible moment after the closing of the polls and before the ballots were counted. He does not, however, deny that such a circular was issued by the Committee, nor have the other members of the Committee denied having used it with Mr. TILDEN's name affixed, precisely in the form in which it has been made impracticable except on the dem- been published. We therefore feel justified in calling upon them, as we called upon Mr. TILDEN, for an explanation or a denial of

the conduct attributed to them. It will be remembered that the alleged circular stated as the reason for asking for the important object to be attained." The ques Read in the light of past experience of party machinations, the circular, to sensible men of both parties, admitted of no other construction than that the Committee were desirous of knowing how many votes were ties likely to be cast against them in the interior of the State, in season to so manipulate the returns here as to secure a victory decided confirmation from the conduct of some of the Democratic canvassers in the city on Tuesday evening. The counting of the ballots for Presidential Electors and for Governor was delayed in several wards till a late hour of the night, and although it is to be hoped moted to SHERMAN's place as Lieutenant that no frauds were actually committed, abundant opportunity was afforded for them. In commenting yesterday upon the circunext in rank? Or glorious PHIL SHERIDAN, lar, we called upon Mr. TILDEN to disayow it as a forgery, or as an unauthorized use of his

a manner as to make his signing it consistent

with his honor as a citizen and a gentleman.

We said that if he could not do this, he and

the rest of the Committee would have no

right to repel any charges which should be

made against their honesty. Mr. TILDEN,

the suspicious behavior of the city canvassers Already we see the beginning of this dis- above referred to, we repeat our view of the ussion, and speak now only to enter our matter, and call upon them for a disayowal or an explanation. If by their Gen. GRANT has enjoyed a military rank silence they admit the issuing of the circular, that has no precedent in the history of the and that it really meant all that it is alleged country. It was conferred upon him by the to mean, they deserve to be held up to public

> THE SUN yesterday morning, in its first edition, gave a clear, full, and comprehensive report of the Presidential election in every State which voted. In addition it gave the full elecalso gave the full vote of Brooklyn by wards, and the Congressmen and Assemblymen elect.

> To do all this-to reach all over these United States by means of special agents and the Asso ciated Press, and gather up, sift, and transmit in ntelligible and conclusive form the decision of five millions of voters of divers minds and various political affiliations, and, between sunset and sunrise, tabulate, put in type, print off, and distribute the same by scores of thousands among our multitude of readers, is a feat well worthy o amemoration. All this we did yesterday, and uch more, and the public at large richly enoved the feast of good things which we spread before them at the popular price of Two CENTS A Corr. We are bound to say that in this great undertaking we were ably assisted by our agents in the Associated Press, by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the indefatigable Supe intendent of Police, Mr. Jons A. KENNEDY

The fine weather which set in just in time for the election softened yesterday into the comencement of an Indian summer. A pleasanter, balmier, and more delightful day never blessed this region. Not only was it enjoyed by numerous knots of politicians eagerly discussing the results of the previous day's contest, but the ess excited part of the population took a serene delight in the genial sunshine and fresh air.

The authorship of the famous lyric, "Tear down that Flaunting Lie," continues to be disussed in the newspapers, but without casting much new light upon the subject. The Sunday Co rier maintains that it was written by Mr. GEORGE BOWERVEN. Mr. WM. OLAND BOURNE asserts that which the poem was first printed was privately furnished to the Tribune by himself. On the other hand, there is a general belief in the public mind that it was the production of the late Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE, who, although he sometimes playfully denied it, on other occasions freely admitted that it was his. There is also more positive testimony that he so regarded it. speeches, and other miscellaneous writings, which public expenditure must be reduced to the | he published in 1866, under the title of "Baked limits of absolute necessity. No addition to Meats of the Funeral." In this volume there are sixteen pages, bearing the title of "Honest Truth about the Flaunting Lie." The poem is given in full, with its original title of "Hail to the Stars and Stripes," along with three others of a similar character, with a history of their first publication the Tribune, chiefly intended, it would seem, o relieve Mr. GREELEY of the accusation that he that there is only one of the four poems, and that not the one in question, of which Gen. HALPINE positively says that he is the author; the claim the authorship of the others, including the "Flaunting Lie," is not put forth with decision,

but is simply implied. In this uncertainty we have consulted a file of the Tribune for 1854. It reveals the fact that the three poems which undoubtedly belong to Gen. HALPINE were originally published, not with the titles given them in his volume, but related to the surrender of Anthony Burns into slavery, and were printed in that journal between the 1st and the 8th of June, without any terest we will not now venture to determine. signature or date. The "Flaunting Lie" did not o relation to Gen. Halpine's series of poems, ithough it was upon the same subject. Attached to it is the date, "Brooklyn, L. I., June 3, 1854." That date was one that Gen. HALPINE would not have employed, as he did not live in Brooklyn, and had no reason for dating one poem more than another. This date is omitted in his volume, and several lines of the piece are changed, not always for the better. We should add that other poems of a kindred tenor were published in the Tribune about the same time; that they were all dated at Brooklyn, and that Mr. Bowane now | may have a long and profitable ran, informs us, and no doubt with perfect truth, that

he was their author. On the whole, we are of opinion that the 'Flaunting Lie' was written by Mr. Bounne, and not by Gen. HALPINE; but that from the fact that the latter wrote three other pieces not unlike it in pirit, this piece was erroneously attributed to him in the Tribune office; and that with his habits of rapid and often careless writing, he really did not know but he might have been its author and at last became convinced that he was. It is a very curious case, but the weight of the evidence is altogether in favor of Mr. BOURNE.

With the election of Gen. GRANT we hope that we shall enter upon a new era in politics, and that the passions of the war, which have of late been revived with such unfortunate results to the Democratic party, will once more be laid o sleep and forever. Certainly no Southerner who has his five wits can suppose that the man who accorded such wise and magnanimous terms to LEE at Appomattox, will now be led into any extravagant or ungenerous action toward those whom he then treated with such forbearance. He is to be trusted now, as he was trusted then, and the Southern people will do well to visit with their displeasure the wild and furious advocates of the Lost Cause, who, by proclaiming the contrary, have again led them into defeat and disappointment. No good can come of following any further their preposterous counsels. What the South needs is not reviling and passion, but respect for the authority of the Government, sub mission to the law, industry, and practical comnon sense. The worst enemies of the South today are such misguided men as expend their strength in useless imprecations upon the Northern Radicals, like the following, which we copy from a Southern journal :

Eternal cottures rack their bones.
Cramps goard their writhing joints.
Mountains crush their bearts of stone.
Their feet tread needles' points.
Lightungs blast their demon vision,
Jarring thunders rend their brain;
Mocking flends, in fell derfslon,
Chant their acts in choral strain.

This the rebel patriot's prayer. The solder of the past: That man who lives to do and dare, Defiant to the last."

This sort of folly and fustian had now better be laid aside, and we do not doubt that the mass of Southern men will agree with us in this opinion. The soldier of the past can best serve his country and his people by becoming the efficient laborer of the present; and the best prayer for the rebel patriot, as for all of us, is honest work and fidelity to our duties.

ADELPHI ACADEMY, BROOKLYN .- From an adertisement in another column, it will be seen that the proprietors of this excellent institution are about o open evening classes for ladies and gentlemen i the practical and higher branches of learning.

-Some of the best sporting illustrations in

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING TRADE IN BROOKLYN.

Prospect of Chenp Homes. For three or four years past the overcrowded opplation of this city have been emigrating to Long sand, Westchester county, and New Jersey, where they might obtain decent homes at moderate rents. The builders and owners of real estate in those ocalities have also during the same period been erecting cheap but convenient houses for the use of mechanics, clerks, and others of moderate incomes, as well as homes for the well-to-do and wealthy. Last year Brooklyn built about 2,000 dwellings of all Sersey and Hudson cities and the adjacent owns of Westchester did proportionally as well. From a burried survey of the ground, these cities porary obstruction to building interests in this city an impetus to building in the localities named of ments have redounded to the benefit of the thousands i the industrial classes who are obliged to remain here, by staying the rapacious hands of the landlords, who instead of increasing rents as they did formerly, save in many cases reduced them, or left them at

old figures. For this perhaps only temporary respite, we, the working people, are of course grateful. The city of Brooklyn, like New York, is thickly built and peopled along the river regions, and must grow laterally if at all. Hence we find the largest umber of buildings have been and are being erected in the Seventh and Ninth Wards of that city. All along the main avenues of travel toward East Brooklyn, as for instance on Myrtle, DeKalb, Fulton Green, and other avenues, mechanics and workmen are busy every day and the utmost activity is manifest on all these routes. The following partial list of buildings erected or in progress within a comparaively small area may convey some idea of what is doing throughout the city:

nese.
In Lafavette avenue, a row of five three-story and agement first-class houses, valued at \$8.090, a joining and hatement brown stone oop dwellings, with A and avenue, near DeKalb, boasts of two first-uses, near in accite, another. s, near La avette, another.
B avenue, near Vanderbilt avenue, six houses
e meneral style, first-class, have been elected
e sides of the street; and in Carleton avenue,
ette avenue, a briek dwelling has been finfr. Keup.
d avenue, setween Gates avenue and Hickory
. Benike has put up eight cosy second-class
llings spont we lots. They rent, of course, lessue,
and what they lack it room is made up
it and interior arrangements. In the same
sear Gates, the first class brick houses have
picted, and three more adjoining are in an aid-

anced stage of progress.
Oxford street, corner of De Kalb avenue, has been mbellished by the recent erection of seven first-class our story brown stone, high-stoop dwellings, valued at erronstreet, near Green avonce, five first-class ones, with brown store (finishes, have been and one more on the corner of Green avenue, is case; while in Green avenue, near flyerson street, over of the same class have been built.

Amusements. NEW YORK THEATRE .- " UNDER THE GASLIGHT." The New York Theatre having been rescued from the clutches of its recent manager, "Fout Play we believe, from the city also, amid the regrets of a large and solicitous circle of creditors, opened last night under happier auspices, with Mr. Daly's capital play "Under the Gaslight." The piece is too well known to the public to require description. It was well put upon the stage, well acted, and we trust it

THE OBSTRUCTIONS AT HELL GATE. - There is a strong probabil. y that these obstructions, which have so long impeded the navigation of the East Arrangements are being perfected to blast some of of Charities and Correction are also making such mprovements on the upper end of Blackwell's Island as shall remove the reef known as Bread and Theese Reef, distant about 150 yards from the sland. It is one of the most dancerous reefs in the inity on the ebb tide. There is a passage of sever feet in depth at low water, and the ebb tide being teffected from the opposite point sets right thr it, causing many vessels under canvas, with light winds, to strike upon the roof. The Commiss of Charities are extending the island to this point The exterior wall, built with large square bl the stone quarried on the island, is eight feet in thickness, backed up by rubble and earth, and is a most substantial piece of work. The work has makes in the harbor the aperture will be closed, and one great cause of destruction of property in ou parbor will have been removed.

The Romicide in Thompson Street.

A WOMAN CUTS HER PARAMOUR'S THROAT. Coroner Schirmer vesterday, at the Eight recinct Station House, held an inquest on the bod f the colored man Upton Murray, who on Tuesda ann Upton Murray, who can man Upton Murray, who can dered, as already reported in Tue to woman, named Margaret Brown, deceased lived in concubinage at 59 set. From the testimony of the first min Stansbury, who lived in the same ared that the parties were intemperate, and that the parties were intemperate, but of quarrelling and fighting, and that on that day. After having been successful that day, and that day, are having been successful that day, are successful that day, are successful that day, are successful to the successful that day, are successful to the successful that day, are successful to the successful that day are successfu that the partial and aghiting, and that on that day. After having beer row, the witness discovered the nat was cut, which, no doubt, waner. Jas Jackson, another witness the partial on that day, testific pretty hard words toward each off and witness looked around at a contract of the partial words toward and witness looked around at the partial words to her hand, which was the partial was the partia have a razor in her hand, wong was enabled to take away f saw the prisoner have a razor in her hand, which witness by coasing was enabled to take away from her; heard the deceased ask Stansbury to give it to him, but witness does not know whether he did so; witness then went home and returned in about half an hour, when he saw a large pool of blood in the room, and heard that the prisoner had cut Murray's throat; this was about a quarter past 9 o'clock in the evening; witness had heard the deceased threaten to club the prisoner several times. Charles H. Morse, also residing at 59 Thompson street, was present when the deceased struck the woman, when she struck him again with her right hand, and cut him with the razor which she had in the lett hand. Only a little girl was there besides the with she struck him again with her right hand, and cut him with the razor which she had in the left hand. Only a little girl was there besides the witness and the parties, and the girl was saleep. When Murray was about to fall, witness caught him, and the woman ran away. From the testimony of Dr. Ed. Brown it appeared that deceased was brought to his drug store, in 45 Bullivan street, where he died in about her an an an incised wound in the jugular vein, and about the same time the woman, holding still in her hands the razor, was arrested by Officer Pickett on the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets. The jury rendered a verticit in accordance with the facts, and hargaret Brown was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. She is a miserable-looking creature, completely broken down by a course of dissipation. In her examination, she stated that she is about thirty years of age; that she was born in Liverpool; and that as to the clarge against her, she was sory she committed the deed, but she did it in self-defence.

-The average age of soldiers in the late war was between 20 and 25.

The Ningara of the West.

The Oregon Stateman gives the following cription of the neighborhood of the splendid honce Falls, Idaho:

ver at this point has been variously estimated tought it at least two bundred yards or rupids here form a stries of cascades, ranging thirty to sixty feet each in height, and just belief the two the river, in one unbroken mass, leave hundred and ten feet into the bottomiess pit. The course of the river at this point is alone east and west; the contour of the falls is of an irregular horseshoe, and their width, folgo the course of the twent; is at least four hungards. Although the river is not quite as wide spoint as the Niagner river, the falls are higher uite as beautiful. The most complete views of its, including the river above and below the scilles and surrounding scenery, is obtained Lookout Point. Lookout Point is a narrow of rocks projecting from the main bluff about hundred yards lower down on the river than sil, so narrow that two persons cannot waik still and the point. The most condition may be deling as and the properties of the first and the river than sil, so narrow that two persons cannot waik still and the point was will endeavor to

abreast.

Standing upon this point, we will endeavor to name the prominent places of interest. The birst object which attracts our attention is Earle Rock, as perpendicular pillar of rock about one hundred feet in beight, rising from the midst of the rapids fity yards from the south bank of the river, and almost overhanging the main cataract. Upon the topmost overhanging the main cataract. Upon the topmost peak of this rock an American eagle has built his eyrie, a fitting home for our national bird—long may helive to occupy his unique and romantic about Inst above, and about the centre of the cataract is Ballural Island, a small rock glisand covered with edar and juniper trees. Several smaller islands to the light and left of the large one, or Ballard Island add of the beauty and picturesqueness of the scene.

that one cannot fully comprehend the the sheet of water and the sublimity of til he can gaze upward as we did. This ave of the Winds. The Shoshonec Fails,

The Attempted Assassination in Cincinnati-

The Attempted Assassination to CincinnatiFor the Particulars.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nor. 3.

We published, yesterday morning, the particulars of an attempt on the life of Mr. Ambrose Helm the night before. In giving the circumstances of the affair, we indicated a brinef that the person who made the attack on Mr. Helm's brother-in-law, James Moore. This opinion is strengthened by facts that have been developed by a further examination into the case. It is well known in the Fourth Ward that on one night last week Mr. Moore and a freman by the name of George or "Brassy" Hughes had a fight, growing out of a difference on political topies, and a dispute as to each other's claim to the attachment of a certain female in the ward. Hughes got the worst of the battle, and has not entertained any large degree of admirration for Moore since. Indeed, he has several times avowed, his intention of

break in the ward.

Night before last, however, Hughes and Moore met in a drug store at the corner of Elm and Front streets, and, to all appearances, settled the differences netween them. Officers Wrenshaw and Thompson saw Moore, Hughes, Helm, and several other persons standing in the drug store shortly before 11 o'clock, and heard them conversing pleasantly together. oers Wilkinson and Roberts state that, in the horhood of 11 o'clock, they remarked that groups of Hughes's friends stood iding about erner of Front and Elm and Race and Front is, on the upper and the lower sides of the t, waiting as if they were watching for the apper of their beat, after watching these men for little time, and had hardly reached Third street in the alarm was given that a man had been used.

At about 11% o'clock, as Mr. Helm and his wife and Mr. Moore were about returning

entioned yesterday as having stood at the corner Elim and Front streets.

Moore, who had been in advance of Mr. Helm, was treating to him, when the man suddenly stole up1 Helm and stapped him, as described yesterday, here can be no doubt that the blow was intended r Moore. Three persons were arrested by the po2 con suspicion of having complicity in the attempts imurder. Patrick Welsh and Frank Steter, two en who were seen taking an active pat in the ata suspicious character. A young man, who was ear the corner when the cutting was done, and had een in the crowd a second after the deed was done, aid that he felt confident that he knew the man who truck the blow. He went with the officer to the nan's lodgings, on Elm street, near Front, over lyers's grocery. A thorough search of the premises was made, and in a room on the fourth story they bound the man they wanted. His name is Michael velsh. The officers found him in bed, and with a patier tick over him. They hauled him out, and xamined his clothes. His pantaloons were spotted with blood; so was his coat, and in one pocket of its pantaloons they found a knife with a bloody blade and handle. One side of his cheek was also smeared ith blood. He was taken to Central avenue Station ouse. Yesterday morning he and his brother Parick, and Frank Steter were brought before the Poce Court on a charge of cutting with intent to kill. Their cases were continued to the 6th inst., and their all was taxed at \$5,000 each.

At 12 o'clock last night Mr. Helm was still alive.

Identifying Burned Bank Bills.

Identifying Burned Bank Bitts.

A novel and interesting work is now going on in one of the rooms of the Treasury Department in Washington. It will be remembered that nearly two years and the Adams Express Company lost a saie containing \$20,000, by the burning of the steamer Jacob Carter on the Missis-ippi river. The wreckers removed the saie some months since, and received one-third of the par value of its centents for their services. The Express Company then forwarded it to the Treasury Department, and Gen. Spinner arranged for redemption, the Express Company paying all expenses. To this end three of the most accomplished and expert lady clerks of the Department have been detailed for the examination. It is a work requiring rare skill and wonderful patience. The contents were composed of legal tenders, fractional currency, and national bank notes, if more or less charred or burned, some to a perfect cinder, yet these ladies identify notes and pleese of noies which are devoid of any trace of their original imprint, save the indentation left upon the surface of the paper by the press, brought again into relief by the action of fire and water. The work of examination has been in progress about one month, and thirty thousand dollars have been identified. It will take nearly six mounts to complete it. The Government will redeem all the legal tenders and fractional currency, and the national banks all their notes that can be identified.

A Modern Samson.

In Dr. Alfred Booth's Reminiscences of Springfield, Mass., occurs the following account of Deacon Hitchceck: "Born in 1782, in the North Main street region, he removed while a young man into the cast part of the town, now known as South Wilbraham, married in 1743, and was the first deacon of the church there, continuing in office many years. He is well remembered by the Hon. Ollver E. Morris, as occupying the deacon's seat at meetings, his whitened locks giving him quite a venerable appearance. During a long life he was of wonderful strength, agility, and endurance, and had be lived in the palmy days of Greece, he would have been a worthy competitor in the games of those days. It is related of him that on one occasion, a man riding by the field where he was at work and boasting of the speed of his horse, was challenged by the deacon, who said he could run to Springfield quicker on foot than the horse with his rider could. The test resulted in the triumph of the deacon, distance ten miles, time not stated. He would lift a cart load of hay by getting his shonders under the axle, in a stooping posture, and throw an empty cart over with one hand by taking hold at the end of the axle-tree. When loading grain in a cart he would take a bug by the teeth, and with a swing and the aid of a push from the knee, throw it into the cart. He had double teeth in front, and would hold a temmany sail be

them and break it off with his fingers. He used to say he did not know a man he could not whip or run away from. The day he was 70 years old, he remarked to his wife that when they were first married. at, hung up the hat on the nail, turned to sked a blessing, and ate of the repast th

The Harrors of the South.

The Harrors of the South.

New-Orleans Corr. of the Chemnati Commercial.

We are in the midst of many and great dangers still, and until this furious people are subdued by arms, there will be trouble.

I saw the poor, stricken wife of Col. Pope, and the account I send does not give half the horror. The gentlemen here (Republicans) pay all her expenses, and she hald a sum of money left.

I saw the club (Seymour and Bialr) that committed.

I saw the club (Seymour and Biair) that committed he murders during the root last night. They passed her afterward, though we did not then know what and occurred, and the General said that they looked, to him, strangely excited.

Among the crowd—the club was out on one of its conditions him they processions—were many little boys Among the crowd—the clab was used to the boys carrying flags, and I heard one of them say twice, as he waved his little flag, in a very excited manner; "Look! Look! Nigger's blood! Nigger's blood!" showing it, as if the end of the stick had been dipped in it, to these excited, flushed son. I did not then know what he meant.

in it, to these excited, flushed men. I did not then know what he meant.

I wish that the people of the North could know of these things as they actually occur. I see and hear them every day.

Six negroes have just been murdered—also out in procession—and two mortally wounded. Do you notice that negroes, not Democrats, are always killed in three disturbances? The negroes are two much intimidated to fight, and, indeed, I do not wonder, for such desperate-looking demons as these clubs are composed of I never saw. And they are all well organized, and have their signals, passwords, &c., and have all fought before as rebel soldiers.

I hope, as soon as Congress meets, that a militabili will be passed, for we have no resource.

In the country the negroes will fight, But, I assure you, we are living in fearful times here in rebeidom.

Religious Freedom in Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times "It is possible that Spain may come to the same tion to apostalize, when upon hearing of the Revolution and of the proclaimed freedom of creed and
worship, be conceived the hold plan of coming to
Madrid as the apostle of Evangeism. He is this
very day to preach before a very large strictly Catholic congregation at Arganda, a few leagues from
Madrid, and purposes to explain to his audience
what construction should be put upon those words,
"freedom of conscience," What the impreselon of his words may be I do not know, but should
he be allowed to breathe his owne soul into the multurde, no one can say what may be the effect of his he be allowed to breathe his owne soil into the mu-titude, no one can say what may be the effect of hi-fervid zeal, of his depth of conviction, of his seceti-look and demeanor, in a country fertile in minds co-genial to his own. If he be not stoned to death, h-may be halled as an apostle; but the experiment dangerous, and were the authorities to hear of h-doings, or to get an inkling of his intentions, the would take eare that the attempt should not be r-newed. Freedom of conscience in Spain, like fre-dom of instruction, is intended for laymen. Pries will have but little of it, whether they are be-upon apholding the Establishment or upon pulling down.

Descent upon a Den of Counterfeiters.

From the Troy Times, Nov. 2.
The police of the Third Precinct yesterday. The police of the Third Precinct yesterday after oon distinguished themselves by the capture of three counterictors and short \$250 worth of bad fractional currency, the result of a descent which capt. Squire and Sergts. Fratt and Rapp made upon the den of Charles Wadsworth, an ex-State Prison bird, who had recently moved into a house on hoosick street, opposite Luther McCoy's. Sergt. Fratt, knowing Wadsworth: antecelents, suspected that the house was the headquarters of a gang of conterfeiters, and suggested its search to Capt. Squire. This was assented to, and the three officers at 4 o'clock yesterday came down upon it in galiant style. A woman named Julia Dunn and two men named Howard Bulley and Edward Blass were arrested, and the trunks in the house thoroughly searched. Two hundred and eighty dollars in worthless fractional currency was found—\$25 of it on the person of Bailey. Wadsworth when the thome, and up to this morning had not been arrested. The prisoners were handed over to Marsial Daw, by whom they were taken before Commissioner Lamport. They were held for further examination. Taese arrests are very important.

Strange Discovery in Ohio.

Strange Discovery in Ohio.

From the Weltseitle (Ohio) Union.

A queer exhumation was made in the Strip Vein coal bank of Capt. Lacy, at Hammondsville, Ohio, one day last week. Mr. James Parsons and his two sons were engaged in making the bank, when a huge mass of coal tell down, disclosing a large smooth slate wall, upon the surface of which were found, carved in bold relief, several lines of hieroglyphics. Crowds have visited the place since the discovery, and many good scholars have tried to de cipher the characters, but all have failed. Nobodi has been able to tell in what tongue the words are written. How came the mysterious writing in the lius been able to tell in what tongue the words are written. How came the mysterious writing in tas bowels of the earth where probably no human eye has ever penetrated? By whom and when was it written? There are several lines, about three inches apart, the first line containing twenty-five words. Attempts have been made to remove the slate wall and bring it out, but upon tapping the wall it gave forth a sound that would seem to indicate the exist ence of a hollow chamber beyond, and the characters would be destroyed in removing it. At last accounts Dr. Hartshorn, of the Mount Union College had been sent for to examine the writing.

SPECULATING IN BREADSTUFFS-THE RECES SPECULATING IN BREADSTUFFS—THE RECENT
"CORNER" AT CHICAGO.—A little party of me visited Chicago a month or two ago, with perhaps about haif a million dollars at command, and began privately buying up all the corn in the market, contracting for its delivery in thirty days. The contractors, not thinking that a "corner" was forming, neglected to buy corn with which to fulfill their contracts until the month was nearly ended, and then, to their surprise, found an alarming scarcity in the market. The price began to rise as the time of delivery approached, and the contractors grew more alarmed at their prospects, and bid still higher for the quantity needed.

Helore the hour of filling the contracts arrived, corn was held at gl.15, and many prominent dealers.

Hefore the hour of filling the contracts arrived corn was held at \$1.15, and many prominent dealer were rulned. When the hour strates the prie dropped to \$1 cents, and the "cornor" was ender The President of the Board of Trade was the first of go under, with reported habilities for \$20,000 busiels of corn, or some \$20,000. Other commission men have been dropping by the way since, and the aggregate loss and distress was very large. The snarp and unscruppilons manipulstors of the "coner" made from \$100,000 to \$200,000, and many ou side the "ring," who were fortunate choogh to be their grain and sell it at the right time, also man handsome sums. About \$1,000,000 are required make a "corner" on wheat, and from one-half three-quarters of a million on corn.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE RENSELAER MILL FROM DESTRUCTION.—The old itensselaer reing mill of J. A. Criswold & Co., situate just so or the Poestenkill in the Ninth Ward, caught it this morning in the roof, and had a narrow each from destruction. The flames took from sparemitted by the stack, and were progressing raps nen discovered. The watchmen of the casts, Bonesteel and therring, went to won sperate energy to extinguish them and someone mill, and most fortunately succe-sing so. They carried water in pails up of, and after a good deal of labor had the s tion of seeing their efforts crowned with success Troy Times, Nov. 2.

With are there so Many Bald-Headed Men—Why so many bald-head men and so few ba women? Why is it that the skulls of young men their twentes shine like billiard balls? Why it spectacle of bald-headed barbers rubbing the drops of baid-headed men, recommending invigor tors warranted to produce bushy locks in less than formight, while bald-headed spectators and middle aged men with wigs look on with derisive smile though all the while their wives and daughte throng our streets covered with erowns of beaut and charming actresses loss their blond tresses hunrious profusion on the stages of our theatres. Our male population will no doubt take a servene stisfaction in saying that it is because men have mo to worry them than women, and have the trouble contriving not only how to support themselves, balso how to support these wives and daughter Probably, however, that is not the reason. Wome of course, have finer and longer hair than men, but me destroy their hair by making ovens of the heads under their hats, and tims head the tops of the craniums until the hair dies out for very want air. Men snould either take off their hats often or vertilate them better.

Bold Attempt to Rob a Bank at Corning.—
One of the boldest attempts at robbery that we have ever been ealled upon to record was made at Corning yesterday afternoon. A man entered the George Washington Bank when the streets of the village were silve with people, and found a boy in charge. He said he was a United States Marshal, and was about to take possession of the bank for issuing counterfeit notes. He took a pair of anadeuffs from his pocket and put them upon the wrists of the boy, who was nearly paralyzed by fear. After the shackles had been put on, the boy began to scream for Mr. Walker, who has a store next door to the bank. The rogge became alarmed, told the boy to be quiet, took ine trons from his wrists, and told him to go with him and find Mr. Patterson, cashier of the bank. The boy locked the door of the bank mnd went with the stranger to the depot. The follow told him to look about, for Mr. Patterson, and when he found him the man was missing. It was a singular proceeding. Nothing was taken from the bank, and no attempt was made beyond what is stated. It is supposed that the thief lost his courage after taking the first step, and got out the best way he could.—Rochester Union, Nov. 3. BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK AT CORNING

SUNBEAMS.

-The profits of the Chicago Tribune in 1807 -Gen. Hood is doing a good business as a

commission merchant in New Orleans. -Since the overthrow of the Bourbon mon-

archy in Spain, five hundred Jesuits have fled across the frontier to Portugal. -The flags were displayed on the City Hall

yesterday in henor of the election of Grant and -The publishers of the German magazines are overwhelmed with letters from their subscribers to

publish more and better articles on American topies. -The shoemakers of Cologne have established a lottery, to raise funds for the erection of a monunent at Nuremberg to the memory of Hane Sache, the shoemaker poet.

-A Philadelphia reporter recently saw the moon shining so brightly that he could trace the movements of a base ball club playing a match on the surface of that lovely satellite.

—It is calculated that if a human being could

make as much noise in proportion to his size as a locust, he could be heard from New York to St. Louis. It is a merciful provision of nature that he cannot. -The London streets, placed in a single

straight line, would reach from Liverpool to New York. It takes 360,000 street lamps to illuminate -Last week a foundling was left on a doorstop in Westville, Conn., and now, the parents having been married, they want back the baby. The kindly

gentleman who took it in says they may have it for -Signor Mangioli, an Italian journalist, who spent two years in America, has written a book on female beauty, in which he says that Boston can boast of the most beautiful women in the United

-There are more than a thousand stands in Paris for the sale of roasted chestnuts. The nuts come from Northern Italy, and the venders from Savoy. The receipts average about twenty dollars a

-It is not true that the practice of homosopathy has been interdicted in Russia. On the contrary, it encouraged, and the number of practitioners of the system is largely on the increase. They have

imperial patronage. -William Eiliott Montrey, born in Santa Clara, Cal., attained his majority in time to vote at the recent Presidential election. It is believed that he is the only native Californian, born of American parents, who was old enough to vote at that

-Two men narrowly escaped drowning recently at Havre, France. They were intoxicated, and in this state fell into the harbor. The Custom House officers succeeded in rescuing them from their perflous position, when one of them actually urged his

deliverers to dive again and get him his hat. -Queen Isabelia of Spain had seventy-eight Ministers of the Interior during the first twenty-five years of her reign, and five hundred and twentynine Ministers in all during the same period. The average tenure of office of a Minister of the Interior was short of four months; that of a President of Council, or Premier, a little more than six months, -Pike's Opera House, at the corner of Eighth

avenue and Twenty-third street, has been sold to the Eric Bailroad Company, it is said, for \$850,000. The front portion of the building will be used for offices, and for the present it is not probable the Opera House proper will be disturbed. -The Florence Diritto says that the Italian sculptor Gagliardi has received a commission from

to be erected there to the late President Lincoln. The monument, it adds, is to be of colossal dimensions, will contain one hundred statues, and cost more than two hundred thousand dollars. -A Mr. Merriman, of Nottingham, England, has adopted an legenlous plan for killing two birds with one stone. This gentleman had the misfortune

to lose his eldest son; and in announcing that fact to his friends through the newspapers, in the usual way, he adds that he himself is "one of the candidates for the representation of Nottingham." -The tobacco crop of Cuba for 1868, it is reported, will be twenty-five per cent, less than that of last year, while the price will be twenty to twentyfive per cent. higher. The quantity of tobacco shipped from, Havana since the first of January,

1868, is about 4,600,000 pounds, of which about 2,700, 000 pounds went to the United States. -The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "The Parisians seem really mad about the little satirical and scandalous periodical pamphlets of the Lanterne family which continue to appear in

have sold 140,000 copies on the day of its appearance. Eight parodies of the thing have already appeared. -Girardin's favorite hobby is to reduce the subscription price of his daily paper to a mere nombsiderably raised, so that they would yield enough to cover the expenses of the paper and pay him a large profit. He thinks that if the Liberte were sold at the same price as the Petit Journal, its circulation could easily be run up to five hundred thousand copies. For this reason he is so much opposed to the news paper stamp tax, which prevents him from carrying his plan into effect.

-Professor Goldwin Smith, in a reply to a farewell address from the Reform League of Lendon, said that sithough he was now about to leave Eng and in the pursuit of his historical studies, he should still feel he was an Englishman, and should duty ever tion in the new country, and come back to the old, native land. Professor Smith sailed for the United the close of the week.

-The Commercia di Sicilia appounces that a new line of steamers is about to be established between Italy and the United States. will run from Naples to New York, and vice versu. ouching at Messina and Palermo. Signor Tagliavia, a Sicilian merchant, is the originator of the enerprise. Twenty-two days is the time which will be occupied in the voyage, and this, it is said, will enable an immense development to be given to the trade in Sicilian oranges and lemons, which are now conveyed to America by an indirect service of English and French steamers.

-A bridal party from Galveston were passing the draw in the railroad bridge on the route to Hous-ton, when the fair bride leaned out of the window to catch a farewell glance of the Island City. Her affectionate and newly-made husband, trembling with inxiety for her safety, tenderly encircled her slender waist with his coat sleeve, and softly whispered tarling!" Scarcely were the words out of his outh ere the blushing young beauty ut but audible scream, and sinking back in the cushion ed seat, pressed her embroidered handkerchief to her face. "Poor darling is frightened," said the loving owed her head, and would not be consoled. To tell e truth, she had lost a set of new teeth ! -The Independent has a new version of an old

story which is good enough to be repeated; Muny cars ago, when Mr. Seward was Governor of New fork, he was travelling in a stage in a remote part of the State. Being of small stature, and scated in the back part of the vehicle, and unknown, he attracted no attention, while other passengers made se vere strictures on some late measures of the Governor. After listening in allence for a time, he gave his opinion, correcting some errors of his fellow-pasengers, not much to their liking. They turned to ward him, asking, "Who are you, that you happen to know more about these things than we do? ard answered: "Well, gentlemen, I don't know that I have any objection to saying who I am. I am the person on whose measures you are commenting. Governor Seward? Likely story!" and. laugh of incredulity followed. "Very well," said the lovernor, "a short distance further on we shall stop at a tayern, the keeper of which knows me; we vill leave it to him." When they reached the hotel, Seward was the last to get out; and, accosting the andlord (who, by the way, did not agree with him in politics), he said: "Mr. —, will you please inform these gentlemen whether I am William H. Seward, lovernor of the State ?" The landlord replied, with in arch look : " There is no question that you are William H. Seward; but-I rather think that Thur low Weed is at present Governor of the State of New